

METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING MAGNETIC FIELD DETECTING ELEMENT

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefit of Korean Patent Application No. 2003-11807 filed
5 February 25, 2003, and Korean Patent Application No. 2003-34191 filed May 28, 2003, in the
Korean Intellectual Property Office, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

1. Field of the Invention

10 The present invention relates to a method for manufacturing a magnetic field detecting
device by forming a soft magnetic core and a coil in a thin film type on a semiconductor substrate
using a semiconductor process.

2. Description of the Related Art

15 A magnetic sensor using a soft magnetic material and a coil has been used as a magnetic
sensor of high sensitivity for a long time. Such magnetic sensor is usually manufactured by a coil
wound on a soft magnetic core, and requires an electronic circuit for obtaining magnetic field
proportional to measured magnetic field. Recently, a method for realizing such magnetic field
detecting element of the magnetic sensor in form of the soft magnetic thin film core and a plane

thin film coil on the semiconductor substrate using the semiconductor process, has been suggested.

A general method for manufacturing a magnetic field detecting element using the semiconductor process will be briefly described with reference to FIG. 1A through FIG. 1J in the following.

5 On the first place, as shown in FIG. 1A, the first seed film 2 is formed on a semiconductor substrate 1. After a photoresist of a predetermined height is spread on the first seed film 2, the first plating mold 3 having a plurality of grooves 3a is formed by exposing and developing processes as shown in FIG. 1B. After that, metal is filled up in the groove 3a of the first plating mold 3 through the process such as an electric plating so that a plurality of coil lines 4a, 4b,... may be formed as
10 shown in FIG. 1C. After that, the first plating mold 3 and the seed film under the plating mold 3 are removed so that the first coil 4 consisting of a plurality of coil lines 4a, 4b,...that are insulated each other may be formed as shown in FIG. 1D.

After the first coil 4 is formed, the first insulating film 5 is formed at the height higher than the height of the first coil 4 on the semiconductor substrate 1 as shown in FIG. 1E. After that,
15 a soft magnetic material film is spread on the upper part of the first insulating film 5 and a soft magnetic core 6 is formed by a pattern formation and etching (refer to FIG. 1F).

Subsequently, a second insulating film 7 of a predetermined thickness is formed on the soft magnetic core 6 of the semiconductor substrate 1 as shown in FIG. 1G, and as shown in FIG. 1H, via holes 8a, 8b for communicating with the coil lines 4a, 4b forming both ends of the first

coil 4, are formed, and a second seed film 9 is formed in a predetermined thickness on the upper part of the second insulating film 7, then a photoresist is spread thick on the second seed film 9 and the second plating mold 10 having a plurality of grooves 10a is formed by exposing and developing processes.

5 After that, as shown in FIG. 1I, metal is filled up in the groove 10a of the second plating mold 10 so that a plurality of coil lines 11a, 11b,...may be formed. Then, the second plating mold 10 and the second seed film 9 under the second plating mold 10 are removed so that the second coil 11 consisting of a plurality of coil lines 11a, 11b,...that are insulated each other may be formed as shown in FIG. 1J.

10 Lastly, though not shown in the drawing, a protection film is spread on the upper part of the second coil 11, whereby manufacturing of the magnetic field detecting element is completed.

 But, according to the foregoing general method for manufacturing the magnetic field detecting element, the seed film 2 between the coil lines 4a, 4b,...should be removed in order for each coil line 4a, 4b,...constituting the first coil 4 to be insulated each other. For that purpose, after
15 the first plating mold 3 is removed, the process of spreading the insulating film 5 again is added for the subsequent process, whereby the manufacturing process is complicated.

 In the meantime, the performance of the soft magnetic core 6 in the foregoing magnetic field detecting element, is not very good in case that the semiconductor substrate 1 for supporting the core is not even. Since having such structure that the first coil 4 is projected on the

semiconductor substrate 1, the general magnetic field detecting element has weak point that the thickness of the first and the second insulating films 5, 7 for insulation and planarization, becomes thick. If the thickness of the insulating films 5, 7 becomes thick, not only the whole thickness of the element becomes thick but also the process for forming the via holes 8a, 8b for connecting the first coil 4 with the second coil 11 becomes difficult. Also, a pitch between the coil lines that has an influence on the performance of the sensor gets large, which shows a negative effect.

SUMMARY

Accordingly, the present invention has been made to solve the above-mentioned problems occurring in the conventional art, and an object of the present invention is to provide a method for manufacturing a magnetic field detecting element, wherein manufacturing process is simple and there are small restrictions in materials usable for an insulating film since a plating mold needs not to be removed for removal of the seed film for insulation between coil lines.

It is another object of the present invention is to provide a method for manufacturing a magnetic field detecting element, capable of easily performing planarization of the semiconductor substrate on which a coil is formed, and of simplifying the process since the thickness of the planarization material is thin, and of constructing the magnetic field detecting element in a thin film type as well.

The foregoing and other objects and advantages are realized by providing a method for

manufacturing a magnetic field detecting element consisting of a soft magnetic core formed on a semiconductor substrate; a first and a second coils arranged on the upper and the lower parts of the soft magnetic core, and having a plurality of coil lines, respectively, the method comprising the steps of: forming a seed film of a predetermined thickness on the semiconductor substrate;

5 removing the seed film in a predetermined pattern so that a plurality of the coil lines constituting the first coil that would be formed on the seed film may be partitioned each other; forming a first plating mold having a plurality of grooves that corresponds to the predetermined pattern, on an upper part of the seed film; forming a plurality of the coil lines constituting the first coil by filling up metal in the groove of the first plating mold; forming a soft magnetic core and the second coil

10 on an upper part of the semiconductor substrate where the first coil is formed; and cutting off four edges of the semiconductor substrate so that a plurality of the coil lines partitioned by the predetermined pattern may be insulated each other.

The step of removing the seed film further comprises the steps of: spreading a photoresist on an upper surface of the seed film; forming a predetermined pattern that would be removed, by

15 exposing and developing the photoresist; and etching the seed film according to the pattern.

Also, metal is filled up in the groove of the first plating mold with use of an electric plating.

Also, the step of forming a soft magnetic core further comprises the steps of: performing planarization of an upper surface of the semiconductor substrate on which the first coil is formed;

spreading an insulating film on an upper surface of the semiconductor substrate for which planarization has been performed; spreading a soft magnetic material film on an upper part of the insulating film; forming a pattern of a soft magnetic core through exposing and developing processes after spreading a photoresist on the soft magnetic material film; and etching the soft magnetic material film according to the pattern.

Also, the step of forming a soft magnetic core could also be realized by other method comprising the steps of: removing the first plating mold; spreading an insulating film at a height higher than a height of the first coil, on an upper part of the semiconductor substrate from which the first plating mold has been removed; spreading a soft magnetic material film on an upper part of the insulating film; forming a pattern of a soft magnetic core through exposing and developing processes after spreading a photoresist on the soft magnetic material film; and etching the soft magnetic material film according to the pattern.

According to a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the foregoing and other objects and advantages are realized by providing a method for manufacturing a magnetic field detecting element consisting of a soft magnetic core formed on a semiconductor substrate; a first and a second coils arranged on upper and lower parts of the soft magnetic core, and having a plurality of coil lines, respectively, the method comprising the steps of: forming a first seed film of a predetermined thickness on the semiconductor substrate; removing the first seed film in a predetermined first pattern so that a plurality of coil lines constituting the first coil that would be

formed on the first seed film may be partitioned each other; forming a first plating mold having a plurality of grooves that correspond to the predetermined first pattern, on an upper part of the first seed film; forming a plurality of coil lines constituting the first coil by filling up metal in the groove of the first plating mold; forming a soft magnetic core on the semiconductor substrate where the first coil is formed; forming a second insulating film on the semiconductor substrate where the soft magnetic core is formed; forming a second seed film on an upper surface of the second insulating film; removing the seed film in a predetermined second pattern so that a plurality of coil lines constituting the second coil that would be formed on the second seed film may be partitioned each other; forming a second plating mold having a plurality of grooves that corresponds to the second pattern, on an upper part of the second seed film; forming a plurality of coil lines constituting the second coil by filling up metal in the groove of the second plating mold; and cutting off edges on four sides of the semiconductor substrate so that a plurality of the coil lines constituting the first and the second coils partitioned by the first and the second patterns may be insulated each other.

15 According to another embodiment of the present invention, the foregoing and other objects and advantages are realized by providing a method for manufacturing a magnetic field detecting element including the steps of: forming a first coil on an upper part of a semiconductor substrate; after forming a soft magnetic core on an upper part of the first coil with an insulating film intervened, forming a second coil on an upper part of the soft magnetic core with another

insulating film intervened, the method comprising the step of: after forming a well of a predetermined dept on the semiconductor substrate, arranging the first coil in an inside of the well lest the first coil should be projected to a surface of the semiconductor substrate.

According to still another embodiment of the present invention, the foregoing and other
5 objects and advantages are realized by providing a method for manufacturing a magnetic field detecting element comprising the steps of: preparing a semiconductor substrate; forming a well of a predetermined dept on the semiconductor substrate; forming a first coil consisting of a plurality of coil lines in the inside of the well of the semiconductor substrate; forming a first insulating film on an upper part of the semiconductor substrate including the well; forming a soft magnetic core
10 on an upper part of the first insulating film; forming a second insulating film on an upper part of the first insulating film including the soft magnetic core; and forming a second coil that corresponds to the first coil, on an upper part of the second insulating film.

Here, it is preferable that the well is formed in such a way that the well has an inclined sidewall that is gradually inclined in its inside from its upper part to its bottom by the etching
15 process.

Also, the step of forming the first coil further comprises the steps of: forming a first seed film on a surface of the well; forming a first plating mold having a plurality of grooves on the first seed film; forming a plurality of coil lines constituting the first coil by filling up metal in each groove of the first plating mold; and removing the first plating mold and the first seed film under

the first plating mold.

Also, the step of forming the second coil further comprises the steps of: forming a via hole by etching the first and the second insulating films on both sides of the soft magnetic core; forming a second seed film on an upper surface of the second insulating film on which the via hole is formed; forming a second plating mold having a plurality of grooves, on the second seed film; forming a plurality of coil lines constituting a second coil by filling up metal in each groove of the second plating mold, and connecting the first coil with the second coil through the via hole; and removing the second plating mold and the second seed film under the second plating mold.

Also, a method for manufacturing a magnetic field detecting element according to the present invention, further comprises the step of forming a protection film for protecting structures including the second coil.

The foregoing objects of the present invention is realized by providing a magnetic field detecting element comprising: a semiconductor substrate; a soft magnetic core formed on an upper part of the semiconductor substrate; an insulating film positioned on an upper and a lower parts of the soft magnetic core; and a first and a second coils formed in such a way that those coils enclose the soft magnetic core with the soft magnetic core and the insulating film intervened, and having a plurality of coil lines, respectively, wherein a well of a predetermined dept is formed on the semiconductor substrate and the coil lines constituting the first coil are arranged in the inside of the well.

According to the preferred embodiment of the present invention, a magnetic field detecting element has the construction such that a height of the coil lines and a dept of the well are the same.

Also, the first coil is positioned at the lower part of the soft magnetic core and the second
5 coil is positioned at the upper part of the soft magnetic core, and the coil lines of the first and the second coils are connected by means of a third coil filled in the via hole formed by passing through the insulating film on both sides of the soft magnetic core.

Also, the well has an inclined sidewall that is gradually inclined in its inside from its upper part to its bottom.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above objects and other advantages of the present invention will be more apparent from the following detailed description when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

15 FIG. 1A through FIG. 1J are cross-sectional views for explaining the general method for manufacturing a magnetic field detecting element;

FIG. 2A through FIG. 2K are cross-sectional views for explaining a method for manufacturing a magnetic field detecting element according to an embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 3A is a plan view showing a status that a seed film formed on the semiconductor substrate is removed by a predetermined pattern;

FIG. 3B is a plan view showing a cut-off line for cutting off the semiconductor substrate in order to insulate coil lines after forming a plurality of coil lines on the seed film shown in FIG. 3A;

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional view for explaining a modified example of a method for manufacturing a magnetic field detecting element according to the present invention;

FIG. 5A through FIG. 5I are cross-sectional views for explaining a method for manufacturing a magnetic field detecting element according to another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 6A through FIG. 6H are cross-sectional views for explaining a method for manufacturing a magnetic field detecting element according to still another embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 7A through FIG. 7H are cross-sectional views taken along line III-III of FIG. 6A through FIG. 6H, respectively.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

A preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

The matters defined in the description such as a detailed construction and elements are nothing but the ones provided to assist in a comprehensive understanding of the invention. Thus, it is apparent that the present invention can be carried out without those defined matters. Also, well-known functions or constructions are not described in detail since they would obscure the invention in unnecessary detail.

FIG. 2A through FIG. 2K are views showing process of a method for manufacturing a magnetic field detecting element according to an embodiment of the present invention. Referring to these drawings, the first step in the method for manufacturing a magnetic field detecting element according to an embodiment of the present invention is to form an oxidation film (not shown) for electric insulation, on a semiconductor substrate 100, and to form the first seed layer 102 for plating, on that oxidation film as shown in FIG. 2A.

After that, as shown in FIG. 2B, the first seed film 102 spread on the semiconductor substrate 100 is partially removed with use of a predetermined pattern, i.e., the pattern as shown in FIG. 3A. The removal of the first seed film 102 is for insulating, in a simple manner, a plurality of coil lines constituting the first coil that would be formed on the first seed film 102 and that would be described below. Here, the reference numerals 103 and 107 in FIG. 3A are a seed film pattern that would be removed and a position of a plurality of the coil lines that would be described below, respectively. As shown in the drawing, the pattern 103 is positioned between a plurality of the coil lines, whereby a plurality of the coil lines is partitioned from the neighboring coil lines and

connected through the seed film at the edges. As a result, as shown in FIG. 3B, if four lines 110 connecting the edges of the pattern 103 are cut, the positions of the coil lines are insulated each other.

The removal of such first seed film 102 is performed in the following way, in which the seed film pattern 103 that would be removed by exposing and developing processes is formed after the photoresist is spread on the first seed film 102. At the moment, the seed film pattern 103 that would be removed is formed in such a way that parts 102b where a plurality of coil lines 107 constituting the first coil 106 would be formed, are insulated each other and edges 102a are connected each other as shown in FIG. 3A.

Namely, the seed film 102 is electrically connected from viewpoint of the whole semiconductor substrate 100, but the parts 102b where a plurality of the coil lines 107 constituting the first coil 106 would be formed, is formed in such a way that the parts 102b could be electrically insulated each other if the connection parts, i.e., the edges 102a are cut. Here, generally, the first coil is formed in such a way that an exciting coil and an magnetic field detecting coil are wired one time by turns. Also, only one of either the exciting coil or the magnetic field detecting coil may be wired in form of a solenoid. After that, the pattern 103 of the seed film 102 is removed through etching, then the photoresist is removed, whereby partial removal of the seed film is completed.

Then, after the photoresist is spread thick on the upper surface of the first seed film 102

that has been partially removed with use of a predetermined pattern 103, the first plating mold 104 having a plurality of grooves 104a is formed by exposing and developing processes (refer to FIG. 2C), and metal is filled in the groove 104a of the first mold 104, so that a plurality of coil lines 107, 107a constituting the first coil 106, is formed. At the moment, by electric plating, metal sticks to and grows on the seed film in the lower part of the groove 104a of the first plating mold 104, whereby a plurality of coil lines 107, 107a is formed as shown in FIG. 2D.

After that, with an upper surface of the first plating mold 104 processed evenly, a first insulating film 120 is formed in a predetermined thickness on that evenly processed upper surface as shown in FIG. 2E. Then, a soft magnetic material film is stacked on the upper part of the first insulating film 120 and a soft magnetic core 122 is formed by pattern formation and etching (refer to FIG. 2F).

In the meantime, the insulating film for forming the soft magnetic core 122 may be formed in such a way that the first plating mold 104 is removed and the insulating material is spread in a height higher than a height of the first coil 106, on the semiconductor substrate 100 so that a first insulating film 120A is formed as shown in FIG. 4. According to such method, there is a strong point that planarization process needs not to be performed.

After the soft magnetic core 122 is formed in a foregoing manner, a second insulating film 125 is formed in a predetermined thickness, on the first insulating film 120 of the semiconductor substrate 100 as shown in FIG. 2G. Then, a via hole 135 for communicating with

the coil lines that form both ends of the first coil 106, is formed at the second insulating film 125.

After that, as shown in FIG. 2H, a second seed film 130 is formed on the upper surface of the second insulating film 125 and a photoresist is spread thick on the second seed film 130, then a second plating mold 132 having a pattern that corresponds to a shape of a second coil 136, i.e., a plurality of grooves 132a, is formed by exposing and developing processes. At the moment, the second coil 136 which corresponds to the first coil 106, may be formed in such a way that an exciting coil and an magnetic field detecting coil are wired one time by turns, or only one of either the exciting coil or the magnetic field detecting coil may be wired in form of a solenoid.

After that, metal is filled in the groove 132a of the second plating mold 132 by electric plating so that a plurality of coil lines 137, 137a constituting the second coil 136 is formed (refer to FIG. 2I). Then, if the second plating mold 132 and the seed film under that second plating mold 132 are removed, a magnetic field detecting element having the second coil 136 is obtained as shown in FIG. 2J.

FIG. 2K shows that a protection film 140 for protecting structures including the second coil 136 is formed on the upper part of the second coil 136.

As described, after the first coil 106, the soft magnetic core 122, and the second coil 136 are formed on the semiconductor substrate 100, a portion 102a that corresponds to the edges of the first seed film 102 is cut off along a cut-off line 110 by dicing process as shown in FIG. 3B. Thus, as shown in the drawing, a plurality of the coil lines 107 constituting the first coil 106 is

electrically separated and insulated each other.

FIG. 5A through FIG. 5I are cross-sectional views showing another embodiment of the present invention. A method for manufacturing a magnetic field detecting element according to the embodiment of the present invention is characterized in applying the characteristic structure and process of the present invention in forming the second coil 136 as well as the above-described first coil 106, which will be described in the following.

Since the processes up to the process for forming the second insulating film 125 after forming the oxidation film on the semiconductor substrate 100, are the same as the process of the foregoing embodiment (refer to FIG. 5A through FIG. 5E), detailed description thereof will be omitted.

Next, as shown in FIG. 5F, a second seed film 141 is formed on the upper surface of the second insulating film 125, and that second seed film 141 is partially removed by the same method and pattern as those of the first seed film 102. Namely, after the photoresist is spread on the second seed film 141, a seed film pattern 141a that would be removed is formed by exposing and developing processes. At the moment, the seed film pattern 141a that would be removed, is formed in such a way that a plurality of the coil lines 137 constituting the second coil 136 is insulated each other in their sides and a plurality of the coil lines 137 is connected by means of the edges of the seed film 141. Namely, the seed film pattern 141a is formed in the same manner as the pattern 103 of the above-described first seed film 102.

Therefore, if the semiconductor substrate 100 is cut off along its edges, the coil lines 137 are electrically separated and insulated. At the moment, it is preferable that the cut-off line (not shown) of the second coil 136 is overlapped on the cut-off line 110 of the first coil 106 so that a plurality of the coil lines 107, 137 constituting the first and the second coils 106, 136, respectively, is separated and insulated simultaneously by one time of dicing process.

After that, the photoresist is spread thick on the upper surface of the second seed film 141 that has been partially removed by a predetermined pattern, then a second plating mold 142 having a pattern that corresponds to the second coil 136, i.e., a plurality of the grooves 142a, is formed by exposing and developing processes (refer to FIG.5G). After that, as shown in FIG. 5H, metal is filled in the groove 142a of the second plating mold 142 so that a plurality of the coil lines 137, 137a is formed.

Then, a protection film 150 is spread on the upper part of the structures including the second plating mold 142, and finally the semiconductor 100 is cut off according to a cut-off line 110 by the dicing process (refer to FIG. 3B).

Since the plating mold needs not to be removed for removal of the seed film as described above according to the method for manufacturing the magnetic field detecting element of the present invention, it is possible to provide the magnetic field detecting element such that the manufacturing process is simple and there are small restrictions in materials used for the insulating film.

The accompanying FIG. 6A through FIG. 6H are drawings for explaining a method for manufacturing a magnetic field detecting element according to still another embodiment of the present invention, and FIG. 7A through FIG. 7H are cross-sectional views taken along lines III-III of FIG. 6A through FIG. 6H, respectively.

5 Referring to FIG. 6H and FIG. 7H, the magnetic field detecting element manufactured according to the manufacturing method of the present invention, comprises: a semiconductor substrate 200; a soft magnetic core 220; the first and the second insulating films 230, 240 positioned at the upper and the lower parts of the soft magnetic core 220; and the first and the second coils 250, 260 formed in such a way that those coils enclose the soft magnetic core 220
10 with the soft magnetic core 220 and the insulating films 230, 240 intervened, and having a plurality of coil lines 251, 252,..., 261, 262,..., respectively.

The first coil 250 is positioned on the lower side of the soft magnetic core 220, and the second coil 260 is positioned on the upper side of the soft magnetic core 220. Particularly, the semiconductor substrate 200 has an approximately rectangular well 211 that collapses in a
15 predetermined dept D from its surface and the first coil 250 is arranged in the inside of that well 211 so that the first coil 250 may not be exposed to the surface of the semiconductor substrate 200 according to the characteristics of the present invention.

The height H of a plurality of the coil lines 51 constituting the first coil 250 formed in the inside of the well 211 is the same as the dept of the well 211. Therefore, the upper surface of the

coil lines 251 maintains the same plane as the upper surface of the semiconductor substrate 200.

As described above, unlike the conventional art, since the first coil 250 is not projected to the surface of the semiconductor substrate 200 but is formed in the same plane as the upper surface of the semiconductor substrate 200 in the inside of the well 211 of the semiconductor substrate 200, it is easy to perform planarization of the semiconductor substrate 200 in which the first coil 250 is formed and it is possible to make very thin the thickness of a planarization material, for example, the insulating films 230, 240.

Therefore, performance deterioration of the soft magnetic core 220 generated due to unevenness of the conventional semiconductor substrate and difficulty in etching process generated due to the characteristics that the thickness of the insulating film is thick, are resolved and the magnetic field detecting element of high sensitivity, wherein the pitch between the coils is fine, is possibly manufactured.

In the meantime, the approximately rectangular well 211 is formed in such a way that the well has an inclined sidewall that is gradually inclined in its inside from its upper part to its bottom and may be formed by a variety of the etching technologies generally well known.

Also, as shown in FIG. 7F and FIG. 7G, the first and the second coils 250, 260 are connected, by means of a third coil 300 filled upon formation of the second coil 260, to through holes 290, 290' formed on both ends of the soft magnetic core 220 by passing through the first and the second insulating films 230, 240.

The method for manufacturing the magnetic field detecting element according to the present invention will be described in the following.

FIG. 6A and FIG. 7A are cross-sectional views showing that a first plating mold 270 for forming the first coil 250 is formed on the upper surface of the semiconductor substrate 200 in which the well 211 is formed. Although specifically not shown in the drawing, a seed film for plating is formed on the surface of the well 211, and the first plating mold 270 is formed by exposing and developing processes after the photoresist is spread thick on the seed film. In the drawing, the reference numeral 270a is a groove of the first plating mold 270.

If the seed film and the first plating mold are removed after metal is filled in such groove 270a of the first plating mold 270 by means of the electric plating method so that the coil line 251 is formed, the first coil 250 as shown in FIG. 6B and FIG. 7B is formed on the well 211 of the semiconductor substrate 200. At the moment, the first coil 250 is not projected to the surface of the semiconductor substrate 200 but formed in the same plane as the semiconductor substrate 200.

After that, as shown in FIG. 6C and FIG. 7C, an insulating material is spread on the upper surface of the semiconductor substrate 200 in which the first coil 250 is formed, so that a first insulating film 230 for planarization and insulation, is formed. At the moment, since the first coil 250 is not projected to the surface of the semiconductor substrate 200 but maintains the same plane as the semiconductor substrate, it is easy to perform planarization and it is possible to make the insulating film 230 very thin as well.

After the first insulating film 230 is formed, a soft magnetic material film is stacked on the first insulating film 230 and a soft magnetic core 220 is formed by pattern formation and etching as shown in FIG. 6D and FIG. 7D.

After that, an insulating material is spread in a predetermined thickness, on the upper part of the first insulating film 230 including the soft magnetic core 220 so that a second insulating film 240 as shown in FIG. 6E and FIG. 7E is formed.

After that, the portions that correspond to the both ends of the soft magnetic core 220 of the second insulating film 240, are etched so that the through holes 290, 290' as shown in FIG. 7F are formed, and the process for forming the second coil 260 is proceeded. At the moment, since the thickness of the first and the second insulating films 230, 240 is formed very thin according to the characteristics of the present invention upon etching for formation of the through holes 290, 290', the etching process could be performed in a simple manner. Also, since it is possible to realize the fine-pitched coils due to such simplification of the process, the sensor of high sensitivity is possibly manufactured.

The formation of the second coil 260 is performed in such a way that firstly the seed film (not shown) is formed on the upper surface of the second insulating film 240 in which the through holes 290, 290' are formed, and the photoresist is spread on that seed film, then the second plating mold 280 having a plurality of grooves 280a is formed by exposing and developing processes as shown in FIG. 6F and FIG. 7F.

After the foregoing second plating mold 280 is formed, metal is filled in the groove 280a of the plating mold 280 by means of the electric plating method so that a coil line 261 is formed as shown in FIG. 6G and FIG. 7G. At the moment, metal is filled in the through holes 290, 290', whereby the first coil 250 at the lower side is connected to the second coil 260 at the upper side by means of a third coil 300 that is filled in the through holes 290, 290'. Therefore, the coils 250, 260 are realized in such a way that these coils enclose the soft magnetic core 220.

If the seed film and the second plating mold 280 is removed after the coil line 261 is formed, the second coil 260 is exposed, whereby a thin type magnetic field detecting element as shown in FIG. 6H and FIG. 7H is manufactured. Here, the magnetic field detecting element manufactured by the present invention could reduce the whole height of the element as much as the dept of the well 211 formed on the semiconductor substrate 200, thus a thin structure is possibly realized.

In the meantime, on the upper part of the semiconductor substrate 200, a protection film for protecting the structures formed thereon could be formed.

As is apparent from the foregoing, according to the present invention, since the first coil is not projected to the upper part of the semiconductor substrate but positioned in the inside of the well, it is easy to perform planarization of the semiconductor substrate and it is possible to make thin the thickness of the planarization material as well. Therefore, performance improvement of the soft magnetic core is expected thanks to improvement in planarization degree, and

simplification of the etching process for forming the through hole is expected thanks to realization of the thin insulating film. Also, the pitch between the coils could be reduced thanks to simplification of the etching process, thus the sensitivity of the sensor could be improved.

Namely, according to the present invention, manufacturing of the magnetic field detecting
5 element is simplified, whereby productivity improvement is expected and the thin-type element of good sensitivity is possibly manufactured as well.

While the invention has been shown and described with reference to certain preferred
embodiments thereof to explain the principle of the present invention, it will be understood by
those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without
10 departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims. Therefore,
all such proper modifications, changes and equivalents of the embodiments of the present
invention will fall within the scope of the invention.